EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Scoate a con-The VICE PRESIDENT had before the Senate a com-munication from the Sebretary of War, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 9th instant calling for information in relation to Rock Island, in Illinois; which was read and Isld on the table. The Secre-tary states that said island is no longer needed for military purposes, and that steps have been taken for its cale.

MEMORIALS, PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. BENJAMIN presented the petition of B. F. Simms and Arthur Barbaria, inventors of an electro-magnetic fog-bell, which insures constant ringing in places on the coast difficult of access, praying a small appropriation to test its practicability and utility; which was referred to

coast difficult of access, year and utility; which was referred to test its practicability and utility; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition of citizens of New York in favor of granting pensions to all the surviving officers and soldiers of the war of 1812; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KENNED y presented the petition of merchants of the of Bullmore, remonstrating against the repeal of

the city of Baltimore, remonstrating against the repeal of the law establishing the light-house board; which was

the law establishing the light-house board; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BIGLER presented the petition of Ann L. Rogers, wife of John A. Rogers, praying compensation for his ser-vices as examiner of the land offices of the States of Ala-lama and Mississippi; which was referred to the Commit-

Mr. COLLAMER, from the Committee on the Jadi-ciary, to whom the subject was referred, reported a joint resolution providing for the payment of certain expenses of holding the United States courts in the Territory of 17th; which was read three times by unanimous consent and passed. It provides that said expenses, during the continuance of the present disturbances in Utah, shall be paid out of the judiciary fund, under the limitations con-tained in the existing laws in reference to fees, and that on the restoration of peace in the Territory such ex-penses shall be chargeable to the Territory, or to the coun-tor as in other Territories.

penses shall be chargeable to the Ferritory, or to the coun-es, as in other Territories.

"IVERSON, from the Committee of Claims, re-bring a bill for the relief of John Hastings, collector of the port of "Pittsburg; which was read and passed to a second readin 4.

The joint resolution from the House of Representative respecting the distribut, in of certain public document was read three times by una timons consent and passed. INDIAN MASSA TEL

Mr. GWIN submitted the following resolution; which

Realed, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate the Search what steps have been taken, if any, to puni. The par is implicated in the massacre of one hundred and elgibles? Only and to California, at Mountain Mendows, in the Territory of Utah.

Mr. G. asked the immediate consideration of this reso Intion, stating that this band of emigrants had been nur-dered, leaving none to tell the tale, and he was not aware that there had been the slightest movement made for them as if they were a portion of his constituents. It had been stated that the massacre was committed by the Mormons; whether that was so or not he could not say, but it was very probable that if it was committed by the Indians, the Mormons had stimulated them, and prompted the act. He was of opinion that unless these nauderers were punished they would be emboldened to attack other emigrant trains passing that way; and it was the daty of the government, when it was establishing overland mails and wagon reads, to punish all such attacks upon its citizens. He would have the Indians chastised,

and if the Mormons were implicated they should also be Mr. HOUSTON suggested that it would be more prope to institute inquiries in the first place, who perpetrates

Mr. GWIN answered that if an expedition was sen out there, no doubt they could soon ascertain every per-son who was engaged in the massacre, whether Indians

or white men.

Mr. HOUSTON said he was opposed to this indiscriminate warfare upon Indians before the facts were ascerained. Our Indian wars were kept up by this process of
affecting chastisement, as it was called, upon persons who had not committed any offence.

Mr. GWIN wanted to know how the senator from

Mr. GWIN wanted to know how the senator from
Texas proposed to make inquiries? Did he propose to
send out other persons, to be murdered as these were?
What he (Mr. G.) wanted was to have a force sent there
with sufficient power to inflict the most condign and
summary punishment upon the murderers of these emigrants—men, women, and children—who were peaceably
passing through that territory. He did not want innocent Indian tribes attacked, but he did want the perpetestors of this unexampled atrocity to be held to a just

retribution.

Mr. POOF moved to postpone the further considers ion of this subject, and all other prior orders, for the purpose of sensidering the bill for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union; which was agreed to.

ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

Mr. FOOT remarked that the floor was assigned to him Mr. FOOT remarked that the would be some apon the adjournment of the Senate last evening; and he would state that it had been a subject of mutual private arrangement among a portion of those who were expecting to speak upon this subject as to the order of time when those speaches should be made. Last evening he raised by it should be used for the purpose of quelling distribunces in Utah; so that there should be authority see [Mr. Band] at his request, as he had expressed a de-sire to be permitted to address the Senate this morning; and he, therefore, yielded the floor to that senator now, taking his chance to get the floor some other time before taking his chance to get the noor some other time before the close of the debate for the few remarks he wished to make. He also announced that it had been agreed upon between the senator from Tennessee and the senator from Georgia [Mr. Toomis] that the latter should open the de-

Mr. TOOMES said that this was not a sectional ques-tion. It was true that it involved the rights, the safety, said the honor of fifteen States of this confederacy; and in the judgment of many of those fifteen States, the principle involved in this question was worth more to them than the Union of these States. Yet, because it was a great constitutional question it was not a sectional one. Let us not decrive ourselves. The question was not so much whether Kansas should be admitted under the Le-compton constitution or not, as it was on the broad princompton constitution or not, as it was on the broad principle tying behind, whether any more slave States should ever be selmitted into this Union. That was the true

was objected that at a subsequent election there was a vote of ten thousand against the constitution. To this he replied that that vote was taken without authority, and was therefore inoperative—nall and void. The constitution was formed and ratified; it was an accomplished act, and no territorial legislature could overtorn it. The power of the territorial legislature was not a power to make constitutions or unmake them, but simply a power to prescribe certain forms through which the people could do that. The people had already gone through these forms, and executed their purpose; consequently, the territorial legislature, which was the creature of the people, had no right or power to overturn the act of the sovereign people themselves. The opponents of this bill also go outside of the constitution, and say that it is not the work of the people, because it was established by usurpation and fraud.

Mr. T. dispessed of these objections in a most convincing manner, and was listened to throughout his rewas objected that at a subsequent election there was a

vincing manner, and was listened to throughout his re-marks with rapt attention by a full Senate and densely-crowded galleries.

Mr. CRITTENDEN briefly replied to some of the points Mr. CINTHENDER briefly replied to some of the points raised by Mr. Tooms in commenting upon his remarks of yesterday. He hoped the constitution would be sent back, and again subjected to the test of popular scrutiny; if the people ratified it, let Kansas be admitted under it: otherwise, let a new constitution be formed which the people shall approve.

Mr. BELL thought the senator from Georgia in his

Mr. BELL thought the senator from Georgia in his speech to-day had announced doctrines and used arguments which required an extended notice; and he should therefore feel compelled, by the exigencies of the case, to trespass longer on the patience of the Senate than he would otherwise have done. From the remarks of the senator from Georgia, it would seem as if he regarded this as a question of union or disunion; he even spoke of calculating the value of the Union in certain contingencies; and when homeoness like that was used upon the cies; and when language like that was used upon the floor of the Senate, it became all lovers of their country to examine well the position in which they were situated, and see whither the ship of State was drifting. Mr. B. also expressed the opinion that many of the facts stated by that senator in his narration of events in Kansas were unfounded or erroneous; and he gave such counter-statements as he thought the truth of history required.

Mr. B. thought he was as good a friend of the outh as the senator from Georgia; but he should wait south as the seather from Georga, but he should want until the question of the admission of no more slave. States was presented, aside from collateral issues, before he was ready to calculate the value of the Union. In the course of his remarks he said that there were 2,900 votes registered at the first election in Kansas, and yet 6,000 votes were cast, of which number only about 800 were those of persons registered. Where did these five thousard and odd votes come from?

sand and odd votes come from?

At quarter before four o clock the Senate took a recess
until 7, p. m.

At seven o clock the Senate was called to order, and Mr. BELL resumed his remarks. He proceeded to give a history of the various elections in Kansas, and the number of votes cast at each, having also much to say about invasions of Missourians and gross frauds by which the people have been prevented from managing their affairs in their own way. He believed the passage of this affairs in their own way. He believed the passage of this bill, although the republicans were opposing it with all their power, would cause such a reaction as to do more for the success of that party than anything else which willing to lend their influence towards placing the reins of government in the hands of that party? So far from local governme. 'in twould but serve to increase it. What was the result of the passage of the Nebraska bill? It stirred up the people of the North to a degree almost unexampled, and enabled Fremont to carry every New England State, and a large vote in all the other northern States; and, if this constitution is forced upon the people of Kansas, there would be great reason to fear that the republicans would elect the next President. Mr. B. continued his remarks until ten o'clock.

Mr. FOSTER obtained the floor, and the Senate ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the army bill eported by Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, from the Com-

ittee on Military Affairs. Mr. SAVAGE, of Tennessee, said he was an advocate the bill, and hence it followed that he was unwilling of the bill, and hence it followed that he was unwilling to see such an increase of the regular army as that proposed by the substitute of Mr. FAULKER, and recommended by the Secretary of War. In acting upon the question he acknowledged no commander. Under the constitution, Congress possessed the power to declare war, and to raise and maintain armies. In short, it was their high duty to provide for the safety of the country; and when they had provided what, in their judgment, they considered the proper force, it was the duty of the government to use it. He contended that citizen soldiers were the most efficient for the service in citizen soldiers were the most efficient for the service in Utah—men acquainted with border life, and able to cope with the Indians and Mormons combined. It was not his intention to utter a single word in disparagement of the regular army. Its glory was fully reflected in the history of its gallant services, but he simply desired to sustain a policy which he believed to be required by the

exigency of the occasion.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, inquired whether Mr. QUITMAN and Mr. FAULKNER had considered whether there was any legal authority whatever for the use of the additional military force which they proposed to raise under the bill and substitute before the House? It seemed to him that there was no authority for the use of this additional military force or any military force in the Territory of Utah under any state of things that now exists or that probably will hereafter exist; and, therefore, if there was to be any additional force, both the bill and the substitate should be amended. He would suggest that the fourth section be amended so that there would be some authority on the part of the President to use the military disturbances in Utah; so that there should be authority to use the volunteers and no other troops; and, if the President considered it necessary to use regulars, au-thority should be given to that end. He argued that the president had control of the army in so far that he could station the troope, but he had not the authority to use them, which was vested solely in Congress. He believed the army would be said in Kansas to enforce the constitution of Kansas, and he would vote no troops for that purpose, because the constitution did not imbody the will of the resule. For that reseals that specific that specific of the people. For that reason he desired that specific authority should be given for the use of these troops in

Itah only.

Mr. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, proposed an amendment to his bill providing for a surgeon and two assis-tant surgeons. This was made necessary by an emission in copying the bill.

Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, then submitted his bill as

a substitute for the fourth, fifth, and sixth sections of the bill reported by the committee.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, said he did not want to consiple tying behind, whether any more slave States should ever be admitted into this Union. That was the true issue, distinctly announced by the enemies of this bill, and which must be met by its friends. Victory in the justified in the bill was a victory on that question; and defeat an this bill was defeat on that question.

Mankind made a long step and a good step in the progres of developing the principles of government when they determined that minorities had no right to rule; but they made a greater and a longer step when they decided that neither should majorities govern without some restrictions on their authority, to protect the rights some restrictions on their authority, to protect the rights should be founded by the processing the processing manual dignity of the government. On very short notice two regiments could be furnished. So they determined that minorities had no right to rule; they determined that minorities may be a supermore that minorities and a longer step when they decided that neither should majorities govern without decided that neither should majorities govern without the minority. That was the principle upon which this body was formed. The senator from New York represented one million; and yet, on all questions affecting the laws which were to govern the country, their yets were equal.

surrender; otherwise, they would have the loss of many lives in that Territory, and a protracted war—a guerilla war—which would last for years to come; for Brigham Young had learned something by experience, and would profit by it. From these considerations he was constrain-ed to vote for the bill of the majority of the com-mittee.

artice.

Mr. QUITMAN thought that the debate had been suf-iciently extended, and that the views of all sides had seen presented. He demanded the previous question.

been presented. He demanded the previous question.

The previous question was sustained—ayes 70, noes
48—and the main question ordered.

Mr. QUITMAN then proceeded to reply to the arguments which had been made against his bill. There were two classes of opponents. First, those who mistrusted the administration, and were unwilling to vote for any additional military force whatever. He gathered from the remarks of these gentlemen that their distrist of the administration overruled their good judgment. The other class were gentlemen who regarded an increase of the regular standing army necessary. The first class The other class were gentlemen who regarded an increase of the regular standing army necessary. The first class of the opposition had mistaken altogether the views of the administration and the President in regard to the expedition to Utah. The call of the President had been made for the purpose of supporting the civil officers recently sent to that Territory. The gentleman last up on the other side of the House had presented the question in a very strong light. No man could doubt the necessity of sending the civil officers of the United States there to enforce the rightful laws of the United States, and no man would say that these officers should not be protected by a military force. Who would deny that it was the duty of the Président, in sending officers there on a peaceful errand, to protect them? It was not dewhether there was a man upon the floor who did not know that the sympathies of the American peo-ple revolted and rebelled at the idea of making war upon the Mormons. The military were to be used for the protection of the officers and not for the shedding of the protection of the officers and not for the sheuling of blood, and he believed if the officers were protected as they should be, there would not be one drop of blood shed. There was no disposition to wage war, but simply to carry a sufficient force there to sustain the government established by the general government. If the present army could be concentrated and entirely withdrawn from the footiers, there much be a sufficient force and to rethe frontiers, there might be a sufficient force and no rea-By withdrawing a portion of the troops stationed on the frontier of Texas, the administration had already called forth from the governor of that State, Gen. Twiggs, and others, a file of papers showing that the Indians were taothers, a nic of papers showing that the indians were ta-king advantage of it to commit depredations upon the people. As for Kansas, he believed the troops might be withdrawn, and he did not believe there was any desire to keep them there longer. He came now to the objections urged against the volunteers. He stated in the opening of his remarks that, in his judgment, a permanent military establishment was necessary for the permanent minary establishments was necessary for the protection of the government, but that military establishments should only be composed of regular troops when it was intended to make that establishment permanent. For temporary purposes they ought to use the American citizen—that peculiar military force which belongs to our own country—the volunteers—the best force that could be used for a temporary service. He then that could be used for a temporary service. He then argued at length that there should be no permanent in-crease of the army for use in Utah, stating that if that course were pursued it would cause a remodeling of the

course were pursued it would cause a remodering of the army, and heart-burnings among the officers. The question recurring upon the amendment of Mr. Quitann and the substitute of Mr. FAULKER, Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, remarking that many members were absent, moved that the House adjourn; which motion was agreed to—ayes 91, noes 81. And then the House adjourned.

By Mr. PHILLIES: The petition of analysy creditors of the late re-public of Texas for the pessage of a law anthorizing the unpaid balance of the appropriation to be distributed, &c. Also, the memo-rial of Gen. Horatio Hubbele, of Philadelphia, the original projection of the transationtic telegraph, in relation thereto, &c. By Mr. WHISON: Memorial of Wm. K. Elle, Frederick W. Cole, James Tulius, Cyrus Ball, and 70 others, for the construction of the Nucera ship canal.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mancu 18.—The court had under consideration to-day the case of William Hazzard Wiggs es. The United States. The history of this case is briefly as follows:
William Hazzard Wiggs, grandfather of the claimant, was an officer in the revolutionary war. At the capitulation of Charlestown he was left as a hostage in the hands of the court of the Bettis, comtion of Charlestown fie was lett as a fostage in the hands of the enemy, but soon after, by order of the British com-mander, he was imprisoned on a man-of-war and held in close confinement for about the space of fourteen months. When Major Andre was executed as a spy, the British commander determined to take revenge by putting to death some one of his American prisoners equal in official rank to Andre. Col. Hayne was selected as the victim, and Major Wings was allowed to accommon him to the rank to Andre. Col. Hayne was selected as the victim, and Major Wiggs was allowed to accompany him to the gallows and witness his execution. He did so, and by his open and bitter condemnation of the foul deed drew down upon himself the hatred of its authors. They determined to visit vengeance upon him, and, not daving to take his life, they gratified their malice by selzing ninety-six of his slaves and a large number of cattle and other property. Several years after his death the grands on of Major Wiggs, the claimant in this case, appealed to Con-gress to be reimbursed for the losses of his grandfather; consequently an act was passed in March, 1853, providing "that the proper accounting officers, under the direction that the proper accounting officers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, adjust and settle the claims of Major William Hazzard Wiggs, deceased, for esses sustained by him while retained as a hostage by the British officers during the war of the revolution." The 2d section of said act also directed the said officers to allow the then ascertained sum of \$37,197, with legal interest from the 4th of March, 1851; and the 3d and last section thereof authorized the Secretary of the Treasury o pay to the claimant, the grandson

"the amount that should be asceromat to be due on ac-count of said losses, including the interest."

The sum provided for in the second section was promptly paid, but the petitioner represents "that, in construing this act, the officers of the treasury have re-fused to pay anything beyond the sum named in the secand section of said act, (which was only the amount then perstained to be due) with the interest there allowed the ascriained to be due,) with the interest there allowed, de-clining 'to adjust and settle' the said claims, or to as-certain 'the amount due on account of said losses;' ' and it goes on to state that, since the passage of the law by Congress, the petitioner has procured testimony that was not previously accessible, by 'which he believes he can establish the fact that, in addition to the losses can establish the lact that, in addition to the losses estimated in the report made to Congress and allowed in the act, his grandfather likewise lost his crops for a series of years, to the annual average amount of about twenty-two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. As this loss was produced by the same causes as that already paid for, and was, indeed, a part of it, the petitioner insists that it ought to have been allowed and paid by the accounting officers of the treasury. All these losses the petitioner alleges were the result of his grandfather's

hostageship, and that they ought, therefore, to be made up to him with proper interest.

The case was opened for the claimant by Mr. Reverdy Johnson. Mr. Blair replied for the government, but had not concluded his argument when the court adjourned.

Hemor in the Pelett.—Old Eishop Aylmer, seeing his congregation pretty generally asleep, took his Hebrew Bible from his pocket and read a chapter, which roused attention, when the old minister sharply rebuked them for sleeping when they might have understood bim, and listening when they knew not a word he said. Of the witty Dr. South, it is said that, preaching before King charles, he saw that potentate asleep; he stopped short, and in a loud and altered tone of voice three times called out. "Lord Landerdale." His lordship stood up and

the third with great force to the positions taken by Mr. Curracaus; in his speech yesterday, maintaining that Kansas had a triple right to admission into the binds—first because she came here under the provisions of the teasity with France of 1802; second, because she came here to by virtue of the general declarations made from 1850 and the thinds and the static of the teasity with France of 1802; second, because she came here by virtue of the general declarations made from 1850 and the thinds and the static objects of the teasity of the thinds—first because she came here by virtue of the general declarations made from 1850 amount of the training of the teasity of the thinds—from 1850 and the static objects of the teasity of the thinds and the static objects of the teasity of the thinds and the static objects of the training of the teasity of the training might prescribe.

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He went to be replained in the training and the training of the training of the training of the training might prescribe.

He went to be replained to the training and the training of the tra

ablic meeting ever held in Columbus took place on the 15th inst. it was three times as large as the one lately held there by the anties, and five hundred times as enthusiastic. Strong resolutions emphatically sustaining the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan were adopted unanimously. Elequent and effective speeches were made by Judge Belden, Col. Medary, Judge Starkweather, and

The report of Mr. Stephens is an admirable document. It presents the facts of the case with great clear-ness, and completely disposes of all the objections urged against the President's position. The arguments of Mr. Douglas and his followers against the justice of the admission of Kansas under the Lecomption constitution, because it was not submitted in full to the people for their ratification, are shown to be entirely fallacious. But a small number of the constitutions of the States of this Union have been thus ratified. The objections to the fairness of the electrons are the followers. fairness of the election are squarely met and fully answered. Unsupported assertions are met and controverted by authenticated facts. Thus it is shown that the President's policy is clearly right and ought to be sustained.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENT OF CADEES AT THE WEST POINT ACAD-EMY.—The following persons have been appointed cadets at the United States Military Academy at West Point, to all vacancies from the several States, according to their representation in Congress:

Maine. Jared A. Smith, 2; O. A. Blanchard, 5. Massachusetts.—George Burroughs, 4; John H. Calef, C. C. Chaffee, 10; W. B. Chapman, 11; vacancy in

New York.—F. J. James, 9 ; John Egan, 16 ; J. R. Reed, 18; T. Y. Kinne, 24; H. C. Dodge, 25; A. M.

New Jersey.—W. C. Barnard, 1; vacancy in 3d dis-Pennsylvania.—C. W. Smith, 2; J. H. Porter, 6; Jas.

Riddle, 22; vacancy in 15th and 24th districts.

Maryland.—R. E. Noonan, 5; J. F. Stone, 6.

Virginia.—J. P. Cox, 3; T. G. Dearing, 5; R. S. Kin-Program.—J. P. Cox., 5; 1. G. Dearing, 5; R. S. Kin-ney, 9; vacancy in the 6th district. North Carolina.—C. H. Barron, 2; W. C. Cannady, 4; David R. Adams, 6; G. W. Clayton, 8. South Carolina.—James Hamilton, 3; H. S. Farley, 4. Georgia.—J. B. Johnson, 2; J. 8. Blount, 3; J. A. Alexander, 4; E. C. Arnold, 6; J. A. West, 7. Kentucky.—G. M. Ewing, 9; vacancy in the 2d and 9th districts.

districts. .- A. Paine, 4; T. B. Smith, 5; E. McE.

Temesse.—A. Paine, 4; T. B. Smith, 5; E. McE. Ross, 6; Frank Maney, 8; vacancy in 3d district.
Ohio.—H. B. Denny, 7; V. Coonrod, 9; Morris Shaff,
12; F. B. Hamilton, 13; Asa Bolles, 17; H. S. Wetmore, 18; vacancy in 3d, 6th, 8th, and 11th districts.

Louisiana.—H. Gilly, 1; A. Selby, 3.
Indiana.—J. W. Shrewsbury, 2; Isaac Helm, 5; J. P. Drake, 6; W. F. Spurgin, 7; J. A. Krebs, 10; vacancy in 2d, 8th, and 11th districts.

Blinair.—Joseph W. Vanie, 7.

Rinois. - Joseph W. Vanie, 7. Mississippi .- R. A. Higgason, 2; vacancy in 4th dis-

trict.
Alabama.—O. J. Semmes, 1; J. N. McNab, 2; Edward Nicholson, 6. Ward Alcholson, 6.

Missouri.—Joseph Crane, 4; J. F. Templeton, 6; va-ancy in 7th district.

Horida.—Stephen A. Moreno. Florida, —Stephen A. Moreno. Lova, — R. B. Merritt, S. Culifornia, —W. A. Marye. Konsus Territory, —G. W. Smith. Noraska, —H. C. Wharton,

The numbers affixed to the names indicate the cor ressional districts from which the individuals are appointed. In the States and districts which are not men tioned there are now no vacancies. The cadets ap pointed are under orders to report in person at West Point between the 1st and 20th of June next.

Captain Bradford, ordnance department, has been ordered to repair to Favetteville and relieve Major Laid-ly, same department, in command of North Carolina arsenal. The latter is then directed to report to the colonel of ordnance for the special duty of revising the Orde Manual

ance Manual.

Major Ramsay, ordnance department, is directed to as-

sume the command of Washington arsenal.

Lieut Morton, corps of engineers, has been directed to report in person to the Secretary of the Treasury for light-house duty.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of ommerce says that our new consul at that city, Mr pencer, lives in a liberal and elegant style. His evening parties are frequent. The numerous guests of Mrs. Spen cer were highly gratified at her ball on the 16th. Judge James H. Stark, of Griffin, Georgia, who died

n the 23d ultimo, was born in Abbeville district, South Carolina. As a judge, he is described as diligent in his search after truth, and that he did without fear, favor, or affection, whatever he believed the law directed.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Letters were addressed to Mr. John F. Ennis and the gentlemen associated with him in the management of the St. Patrick's dinner, by several distinguished guests who vere not able to be present. Among them were the folamount that should be accretained to be due on ac- lowing, from the Vice President, the Secretary of State, and the governor of Virginia:

Washington, March 17, 1858. GENTLEMEN: I have just received your invitation to be present at a public dinner to be given this afternoon at 6½ o'clock, by the Irish citizens of Washington and their friends. I should be most happy to be present with you and participate in the festivities of the occasion, but many pressing official engagements will deny me that pleasure. I thank you for the honor of the invitation, and beg you to accept the assurance of my high regard.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Washington City, March 15, 1858. General Company of the Washington City, March 19, 1898.

General Company of the Washington on the 17th instant, but I fully appreciate the kindness of your invitation, and sympathize with the feelings which make ireland, dear to all, however separated through the world, who, by birth or descent, can claim the renowned Green Ireland as their own land, or the land of their forefathers.

I am, gentleman, respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHMOND, VA., March 13, 1858 Generalists: I gratefully acknowledge yours of the 10th, and regret that it will not be in my power to be present with the Irish citizens of Washington and their friends the approaching anniversary of Ireland's Patron

I thank you for your appreciation of my support of the principles of civil and religious liberty and of the rights of adopted citizens. If naturalization had done no more and in a loud and altered tone of voice three times called out, "Lord Landerdale." His lordship stood up and looked at the preacher, who addressed him with great composure, "My lord, I am sorry to interrupt your repose, but I must beg of you not to snore so loud, lest you should wake the King." Andrew Fuller, one Sunday afternoon, saw the people, during the singing of the hymn before sermon, composing themselves for a comfortable map, and, taking the Bible, he beat it against the side of the pulpit, making a great noise. Attention being excited, he said, "I am often afraid that I preach you to sleep, but it can't be my fault to-day, for you are asleep before I have begun." than to demonstrate the nobility of the race of Irishmen or tumpike—on every lattic-field, in the forum, in the halls or legislation, and in the latt of the laborer, the heart of the Irishman has beaten high, and his head and his hand have done their work well for the honor of his race and the welfare of his adopted country. Here, too, he loses the only traits he ought to leave behind him when he comes to a country of religious freedom—he loses whatever bigotry beset him at home. Here he finds that the hon and the lamb may lie down together in peace, and that Protestants and Catholics may be brothers in civil privileges, and be at peace in the privileges of conscience. They mingle with each other and with the native stock of America, and they help to make a crop in our country which cannot be conquered. Above all, in

our country which cannot be conquered. Above all, in Irishmen that which I love is their beartfelt devotion to Old Ireland herself. I give you:

John Philpot Curran, the advocate in 1798. "He was upright, when honor was rebellion; he was true, when

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT COLUMBUS, Onto.—The largest libit meeting ever held in Columbus, took place and the decomed, when too pity was to participate; and he was almost to liberty, when even to name her was almost to dis.

HENRY A. WISE.

Soran Scors. - Several spots on the disc of the sun ar now visible, three of which are of very large size. They may be seen by means of a telescope of moderate power in the following manner: direct the telescope to the sun, and instead of applying the eye to the aperture let the image of the sun fall upon a sheet of white paper held a few inches from the eye-piece. Then by pulling out the eye piece slightly, until the image becomes distinct, the surface of the sun is as plainly visible as that of the full moon on a fair evening. The image may be made larger or smaller, as the paper is held further from, or nearer to, the telescope. Spots have been seen upon the solar disc of upwards of twenty thousand miles in diameter, or nearly three times the diameter of the earth; and the smallest that can be discerned by good telescopes canno be much less than five or six hundred miles in diameter.

MAJOR J. N. BARKER, late a clerk in the Treasury Department, whose death was noticed in the city papers a few days since, was a major in the war of 1812; mayor of Philadelphia in 1818-'19; collector of the customs for Philadelphia during the last four years of Gen. Jackson's administration, and under the administration of Van Buren; and First Comptroller of the Treasury during President Polk's term. He was a fine writer, a poet, and a dramatist; one of his plays having run in a Philadelphia theatre thirty-six successive nights. In all positions Major Barker acquitted himself with honor, and was faithful to the interests intrusted to his care.

CHESAPEARR AND OHIO CANAL.—The stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal met in this city vesterday, and elected the following officers: President, Law rence J. Prengle; directors, Daniel C. Bruce, David W. McCleary, of Allegany county; F. Dorsey Herbert, John S. Bowles, of Washington; H. Franklin Ness, of Montgomery; and James A. Magruder, of Georgetown.

A motion to reduce the salary of the president from \$2,500 to \$1,300 was read and adopted. The meeting then adjourned to the first Thursday in May. Boats have commenced running on the upper portion of the canal, and a good coal business is anticipated.

o'clock. The grand and petit jurors were called, and Judge Crawford announced to the petit jury that the court could do no business on account of their being no officers to execute the business before them. There was no marshal, nor district attorney, and from what he could learn there was not likely to be any confirmation of the District nominations before next week. He therefore dismissed them from further attendance until this day week-next Thursday-when he hoped the necessary arrangements would be completed, and the business

LONDON ASSURANCE is to be performed at the Theatre to night, with an excellent cast. As Mr. and Mrs. Mathews play in Richmond on Monday evening next, this is th last night but one of their engagement, and those wish ing to witness their inimitable performances should not permit the opportunity to pass.

THE TURKISH NAVAL OFFICERS were, vesterday aftern noon, presented to the President at the Executive Mansion. In the morning they received visits from many civil and naval officers, including Commodere Lavallette who invited them to visit the Washington navy-yard.

A NATIONAL FOUNDRY .- The resolution recently of fered in the Senate by Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, inatructing the Committee on Military Affairs to Inquire into the expediency of establishing a national foundry at Waverton, Maryland, has suggested the propriety of similar movement on behalf of Alexandria

Miss Hosmer is attracting crowds to Philp's Art Gallery It is an admirable piece of sculpture. THE WEATHER is springlike and pleasant, although an

BEATRICE CENCI.—This beautiful work of the gifted

noying clouds of dust sweep through the streets. cusses are in bloom in the Capitol grounds, and the tree will soon be in leaf.

MR. EVERETT lectured last night at Alexandria, on the life and character of Washington.

DIED,

At the residence of ex-Governor Graham, Hillsboro', North Care lina, on Monday morning last, Mrs. ELZABETH WASHINGTON, in the 79th year of her age.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.—Farewell benefit

FEIDAY, MARCH 19, 1858, And for this night only, will be presented, with a completeness cast seldom given, Dion Bourcicault's comedy of LONDON ASSURANCE.

Box-book now open.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF has the honor to announce that he will give a THREE READINGS, AT THE PHILHARMONIC HALL, On the evenings of Tuesday, 23d; Thursday, 25th, and Saturday, 27th

On the evenings of Tuesday, 23d, Mr. VANDENHOFF will deliver his celebrated SATIRE IN VERSE, entitled "Common Sense," "A Bash at Boings of the Itay," for 1857-"08.

Second evening, Thorsday, 25th, A SHAKSFERIAN OLIO; sketches and scense from tragedies and connecties of the Great Master.

Third evening, Saturday, 27th, AN EVENING WITH SHERIBAN; preliminary sketch, and dynamic reading, (with impressention of the characters.) of "THE CHITE, OR A THAGEDY REHEARSED."

Tickets to the course, securing reserved seats. 41 50
Single admission. 50

Tickets may be secured at Mr. Mettzerott's music and at Messre.

Taylor & Maury's bookstore on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday mornings.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, Cohumbia county, New York, three miles from Hudson city— The very best and cheapest boarding school in the land. Forty dol-lars pays board, washing, and tuition in common English branches

per term.

Special advantages in French, painting, and pune music.
Lattes who complete the course are furnished, situations Laures who complete the course are furnished situations to teach a sharies from \$200 to \$500 a year. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nin

THE BELLE OF WASHINGTON—a true story of the affections; by Mrs. N. P. Lesselle. 11 25. Indiana—a love story; by George Sand. 11 25. The Last Daughter; by Mrs. Hentz. 11 25. The Three Benuties; by Mrs. Southworth. 11 25. Just received at.

332 Pennsylvanis avonue, between 9th and 10th streets.

AUCTION SALE.

By J. C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer. PRUSTEE'S SALE OF HIGHLY IMPROVED AND

NAVY SUPPLIES-1858-'59.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, March 19, 1858. Boreau of Provisions and Cothing, March 19, 1856.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, scaled and endorand "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Boreau autil 9 o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday, the 20th day of April next, for furnishing and do livering (on receiving ten days" notice, except for buseful, for which five days" notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required) at the United States may yards at Charlestows, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities only of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy yards, during the facal year ending June 20, 1859, virg.

Baceut, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, zugar, tea, coffee, beans, molasses, vinegar, and whiskey.

barrels.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immedi-

heads shall be attestituted for red-aas stayes and white-pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and he full first proof according to the United States custom-house standard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three quarters hooped, well seasoned white onk barrels, with white-eak heads, the heads to be made of three piece heading, and well painted; the stayes not to be less than M inch thick, and the heads not less than M inch thick, and each barrel shall be coopered, in width, and 1-16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each claime, 115 inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each claime, 115 inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per dagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrols, half barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of this bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will an all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before hills are signed therefor.

The princes of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour, bread, and pickles shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up marked upon them.

The samples reterred to it can be reference to rach as here been previously exhibited.

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about—
Bisenit 1,800,600 lbs per 10d lbs. Flour 1,400 bbls per bbl. Flour 2,600,600 lbs per bbl. Flour 2,600,600 lbs per bbl. Flour 1,000,600 lbs per bbl. Flour 1,000,600 lbs per lb. Flour 1,500,600 lbs. per lb. Fickles 150,000 lbs. per lb. Fickles 150,000 lbs. per lb. Fickles 255,000 lbs. per lb. Fickles 255,000 lbs. per lb. Fickles 250,000 lbs. per lbs. Fickles 25

Whiskey
The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be not for specing quantities, but for such quantities as the service require to be delivered at those may yards respectively.
Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are remut establish agencies at each places, that no delay may arks nishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails per to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provision.

Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolt, Penencia, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a hidder of the neceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof within the mening of the fact of 1844, and his bid will be made and necepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval services for 1846-47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a writion guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the budder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, only into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient surveice, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attoriey, or collector of the customs.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of article required, ar, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and confirm, receiving none that fall below them, and their altention is also particularly directed to the join: rendation of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

March 10-1 having

Gailery, 322 Penn. avenue, (Wall, Stephens, & Co.'s new building.)

Mar 19

NEW BOOKS AT PHILP'S.—Sporting Scenes amongst the Kaffre of South Africa; by Capt. Affred W. Drayson, royal artillery, heatifully illustrated, \$2.50.

List Merton and her Cousin; or School-Room Days; by M. M. Bell, and of "The Four Sisters—Patience, Rumbity, Mope, and Love; by the author of "Beels, not Words," to cents.

Mermière of Great Commanders; by G. P. R. James, eeq. New oddison, with illustrations by Phir. \$1.20.

There is an attack of the continuous termination of the continuous termination of words and the color of Washington, and as a text-book for the past and percent age; R has been pronounced by them as a suitable fire-shie continuous of continuous terminations of Great Commanders; by G. P. R. James, eeq. New oddison, with illustrations by Phir. \$1.20.

There is a suitable fire-shie continuion, the continuous termination of words and the process and valuable support. He constitution, the continuous few words and other words and support the constitution, the continuous few words and other words and support the constitution, the continuous few words and other words and support the constitution, the continuous few words and other words and support the constitution, the continuous few words and other words and support the constitution, the continuous few words and other words and support the constitution, the continuous few words and other words and support the constitution, the continuous few words and other words and support the constitution, the continuous few words and other words and support the constitution, the continuous few words and other who may desire to obtain it for the supply of them who may desire to phases the new continuous few words and the continuous few words and the principles it hindooles, have hereafore given in their generous and valuable emport.

Movement of the constitution of the United States and the constitution, the continuous few words and the constitution of the constitution of the winder words

Mar 19

Definition of the transfer of the Washington and to charge of the dilice mentioned, and to charge of its delivery in the callies menti

CRAPE SHAWLS.—MAD. BRAEMER, 334 Massachirectit avenue, bleaches and cleans Crope Shawls and all kinds
Mar 19—2wd*

Mar 19—2wd*

POARD WANTED by a gentleman, with a pleas
Brain to shadow of the composition of the compos BOARD WANTED by a gentleman, with a pleasagreemble searcy. Address D., "Brown's Hotel." March 17—32

BOARD WANTED by a gentleman, with a pleasagreemble searcy. Address D., "Brown's Hotel." March 17—32

March 17—41

March 17—41